REMARKS

Reconsideration and allowance of this application are respectfully requested.

Claims 1, 2, 5, 9, 10, 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being unpatentable by Hamada (U.S. Patent 6,754,347).

Claims 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hamada (U.S. Patent 6,754,347) in view of Oishi et al (U.S. 6,779,195).

In this Amendment, claim 15 is amended.

Claims 1-16 are all the claims pending in the application.

Applicant respectfully submits that the pending claims define patentable subject matter.

I.   **Claims 1, 2, 5, 9, 10, 11 and 14**

In rejecting claim 1, the Examiner alleges in the Advisory Action that col. 8, lines 2+ and Figure 6 of *Hamada* describes a TS packet containing information and the extraction method involved.

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner's interpretation of *Hamada* compared with claim 1 of the present application.

To store audio/video data transmitted in the form of a transport stream (TS) packet, it has been known in the prior art that program specific information (PSI) packet other than corresponding related audio/video packet including audio/video data is separately stored and searched. This prior art, however, requires a large capacity of storage to store the separate PSI.

In order to address this aspect, Applicant claims an apparatus, in which additional information corresponding to packet identification information extracted from the PSI, and inserts the additional information into a particular region of the audio/video packet (thereby

reducing requirements of a large capacity of a storage medium). This inventive feature is claimed in claim 1.

Hamada discloses an apparatus which supplies a TS containing video data to a digital video cassette recorder (DVCR). Nowhere, however, does *Hamada* teach or suggest the above-mentioned claim 1 feature. The disclosure of *Hamada* does not reach beyond the prior art from which the present application has evolved. Particularly, the examiner-cited col. 8, lines 2+ and Figure 6 show only a conventional structure of a TS packet which includes a PSI packet (including PAT, PMT, etc.) and its use, i.e., extracting a desired video packet comparing the relevant packet identifiers (PIDs). There is no disclosure in *Hamada* that, as in claim 1, the additional information is inserted into a particular region in the audio and/or video packet supplied from the audio/video parser. The disclosure of *Hamada* about a TS structure does not address this inventive feature of claim 1. It simply suggests, as the above-mentioned prior art, that a PSI packet (including PAT, PMT, etc.) are used to identify a user desired audio/video packet. Note that Hamada and the above-mentioned prior art only suggest the use of PAT, PMT, etc., which may correspond to the packet identification information from a PSI packet extracted from the packet parser in claim 1. This packet identification information in claim 1 is collectively called as such to mean the information such as PAT, PMT, etc., but distinguished from the separately outputted additional information.

In rejecting claim 1, the Examiner further points to col. 10, lines 50 through col. 11, lines 20, specifically describing "... a match packet sequence received from the parser 74 has blank portions because TS packets other than match packets have been removed. Thus, the match packet sequence should be arranged so that other units can properly process it. To arrange the

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match packet sequence, for example, a PAT, a PMT, an SIT (Selection Information Table), and a

DIT (Discontinuity Information Table) are added."

Citing the above part, the Examiner alleges that adding of the information such as PAT,

PMT, SIT and DIT meets the inserting into a particular region in the audio and/or video packet.

Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Note that the above-added information in *Hamada* is placed at the blank portions of the

match packet sequence (col. 10, line 66 through col. 11, line 4). Here, the blank portions are

locations in which other TS packets were located before being removed as they were not

corresponding to the match signal (col. 10, lines 35-41). The blank portions are not part of the

audio/video packet outputted from the audio/video parser in claim 1.

Again, *Hamada* only discloses that the above-added information (PAT, PMT, SIT and

DIT) are separate from the audio/video packet to be stored in a DVCR, while the additional

information in claim 1 corresponding to but different from the packet identification information

of a certain audio/video packet is inserted into that audio/video packet which does not include

the PSI packets, where the PSI packets may include a PAT, a PMT, an SIT and a DIT.

Therefore, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 1 and claim 10, which also claims

the additional information feature of claim 1, should be patentable over *Hamada*.

Accordingly, dependent claims [2, 5 and 9] and 14 should be allowable at least by virtue

of their dependencies on claims 1 and 10, respectively.

II.   Claims 15-16

By this Amendment, Applicant has amended claim 15 which further describes the

additional information an audio and/or video packet. Based on the above claim 1 analysis, this

additional information should be distinguished from the packet identification information used in

Hamada.

Therefore, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 15 and its dependent claim 16

should be patentable over *Hamada.*

III.   Claims 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 11-13

In rejecting claim 3 in the final office action, the Examiner relies on *Hamada* in view of

Oishi, which is alleged to teach the plurality of parsers for receiving respective packets and

outputting additional information.

Applicant respectfully disagrees, however.

First, unlike the Examiner's allegation that *Hamada* (col. 10, lines 58+) discloses the

time data table (TDT) parser in claim 3, *Hamada* throughout the its specification does not

disclose time data table (TDT) parser for receiving a TDT packet from the PMT parser and

output additional information.

In particular, the cited part of Hamada discloses that a PAT, a PMT, an SIT (selection

information table), and a DIT (Discontinuity Information Table) are added to arrange a match

packet sequence (e.g., a user-desired program packet), and those PAT/PMT/SIT/DIT are

generated by a controller. This particular disclosure may be viewed as disclosing the use of

different tables corresponding to audio/video data; however, it does not teach a particular use of

the TDT packet and the TDT parser.

Secondly, while the Examiner's allegation that *Oishi* discloses the NIT, EIT and SDT

parsers, *Oishi* fails to disclose the EIT parser receiving an EIT packet and outputting additional

information.

In the final office action (page 2), the Examiner asserts that *Oishi* at col. 5, lines 10+ teaches the claim limitation of "an EIT parser for receiving the EIT packet from the NIT parser and outputting additional information" as required by claim 3. The Examiner further relies on the teachings of *Oishi* at col. 6, lines 1-32 to provide an EIT parser receiving an EIT packet from the NIT parser, and that a SDT is received from the PMT parser for outputting additional information. Turning to col. 5, lines 9-14, *Oishi* teaches that Network ID indicates PID of NIT. Program map PID indicates PID of PMT. And moreover, PMT indicates PID of the packet for transmitting route. *Oishi* fails to teach or suggest receiving an EIT packet. Turning to col. 6, lines 1-9, *Oishi* teaches that a receiver extracts information from the section format table, which includes EIT, to display it on the display screen (col. 6, lines 3-9). *Oishi* fails to teach or suggest receiving an EIT packet.

Oishi teaches that NIT can be in table format, and such an NIT table format is shown in Fig. 7 (col. 5, lines 22-28). Two descriptors forming part of the NIT are described, a satellite delivery system descriptor (DVB) and a service list descriptor (col. 5, lines 33-35, lines 39-41, lines 49-55). *Oishi* goes on to teach that in addition to the two descriptors in NIT, information of Electronic Program Guide (EPG) is arranged in the payload area of the MPEG2 transport packet (col. 5, lines 62-64). EPG information is described in a section format table. And finally, a receiver extracts information from the section format table, which includes EIT, to display it on the display screen (col. 6, lines 3-9).

Oishi fails to teach or suggest receiving an EIT <u>packet</u>. In contrast, one of ordinary skill in the art would readily recognize that an EIT could be transported within a larger MPEG packet. A packet is a small amount of computer data sent over a network. Each packet contains the

address of its origin and destination, and information that connects it to the related packets being

sent[1]. Packetization effects processing of the data. *Oishi* teaches a receiver extracts information

from the section format table, which includes EIT.   Again, *Oishi* fails to teach or suggest

receiving an EIT packet.

Lastly, continuing from claims 1 and 2, the primary feature of claim 3 also should be

understood as claiming that each of the EIT, SDT and TDT parsers receives respective packets

and outputs additional information.   In this respect, neither of *Hamada* and *Oishi* teaches or

suggest that the EIT, SDT or TDT parser outputs additional information other than the respective

EIT, SDT or TDT packet.

Based on the foregoing reasons, the combination of *Hamada* and Oishi fails in teaching

or suggesting claim 3, and Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection of claim 3. In addition,

claim 3 should also be patentable at least by virtue of its dependency on claims 1 and 2.

As to claim 4, 6, 7, 8 and 11-13, Applicant respectfully submits that these claims are

patentable at least by virtue of their respective dependency upon an allowable claim.

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[1] http://www.sharpened.net/glossary/definition.php?packet

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed

to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the

Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is

kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue

Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any

overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted, ·
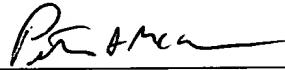
Peter A. McKenna
Registration No. 38,551

SUGHRUE MION, PLLC
Telephone: (202) 293-7060
Facsimile: (202) 293-7860

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